CLAIMS

Amendments to the claims are reflected in the following listing of claims, which replaces all prior versions or listings of claims:

1-46. (Canceled)

47. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a coding sequence, derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)*, that encodes an insecticidal protein and that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that includes the codons substituted according to step (b) and is characterized by the reduced number of Table II polyadenylation signal sequences, and that encodes the insecticidal protein.

48. (Canceled)

49. (Previously presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the coding sequence derived from *B.t.* contains ATTTA sequences, wherein the method further comprises reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences in the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence, and wherein the structural gene of step (c) is characterized by the reduced number of ATTTA sequences.

50. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences or devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

51. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a portion of a coding sequence, wherein the coding sequence is derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) and encodes an insecticidal protein and wherein the portion contains ATTTA sequences and polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences and the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in said portion of the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in said portion, wherein said substituted sense codons maintain the original encoded amino acids; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises said portion with the substitute codons and the reduced number of ATTTA and polyadenylation signal sequences, wherein the structural gene comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes an insecticidal protein.

52. (Canceled)

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, or is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

54. (Previously presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, and is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

55. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a coding sequence, derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)*, that encodes an amino acid sequence and that contains ATTTA sequences and polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences and the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in a portion of the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in said portion, while maintaining the amino acid sequence; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises said portion with the codons substituted according to step (b) and characterized by the reduced number of ATTTA and polyadenylation signal sequences.

56. (Previously presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, or is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, and is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

58. (Canceled)

59. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an amino acid sequence of an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*), wherein wild-type *B.t.* gene sequence(s) encoding insecticidal polypeptide(s) from which the insecticidal protein is derived comprise polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II; and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that:

(i) encodes the amino acid sequence of the insecticidal protein; and

(ii) contains fewer polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, compared to the corresponding coding sequence(s) of the wild-type *B.t.* gene sequences(s).

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein the wild-type *B.t.* gene sequence(s) further comprise ATTTA sequences, and wherein the structural gene made according to step (b) contains fewer ATTTA sequences compared to the wild-type *B.t.* gene sequences(s).

61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 60, wherein the structural gene made according to step (b) is devoid or substantially devoid of said polyadenylation signal sequences or is devoid or substantially devoid of said ATTTA sequences.

62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 60, wherein the structural gene made according to step (b) is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences and is devoid or substantially devoid of said polyadenylation signal sequences.

63. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an amino acid sequence of an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*); and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence and that is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 63, wherein step (b) comprises making a structural gene that also is devoid or substantially devoid of the ATTTA sequences.

65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 63, wherein step (b) comprises making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that is devoid of the polyadenylation signal sequences.

66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein step (b) comprises making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that is devoid of the ATTTA sequences and devoid of the polyadenylation signal sequences.

67. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an amino acid sequence of a portion of an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*), wherein a wild-type *B.t.* coding sequence from which the portion was derived includes ATTTA sequences and polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II; and

(b) making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein and that comprises a sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of the portion and that contains fewer ATTTA sequences and fewer of said polyadenylation signal sequences than the wildtype *B.t.* coding sequence from which said portion was derived.

68. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67, wherein step (b) comprises making a structural gene that is devoid or substantially devoid of said ATTTA sequences and devoid or substantially devoid of said polyadenylation signal sequences.

69. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, and 53-57, wherein the structural gene made according to the method is more highly expressed in a dicot plant cell than a structural gene that comprises the starting coding sequence(s) of step (a).

70. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59-62, wherein the structural gene made according to the method is more highly expressed in a dicot plant cell than a structural gene that comprises the wild-type *B.t.* gene sequence(s) encoding polypeptide(s) from which the amino acid sequence of the insecticidal protein is derived.

71.- 72. (Cancelled)

73. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 49-51, 53-55, 60-61, 64, and 68, wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains no ATTTA sequences.

74-76. (Cancelled)

77. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 59, 61, 64, and 68, wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains no polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

78. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 55, 59-64, and 67, wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains a (G+C) content of about 50%.

79. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 47, 51, or 55, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) has an (A + T) content of about 62%.

80. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 59 or 60, wherein the wild-type gene sequence(s) from *B.t.* have an (A+ T) content of about 62%.

81. (Cancelled)

82. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, and 53-55, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) is derived from a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) crystal protein gene.

83. (Previously presented) The method of any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 55, and 67, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) is derived from a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) P2 protein or a *B.t. entomocidus* gene.

84. (Canceled)

85. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59 to 62, wherein the wild-type gene sequence(s) comprise *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) crystal protein gene sequences.

86. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59 to 62, wherein the wild-type gene sequences(s) comprise *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) P2 gene sequences or *B.t. entomocidus* gene sequences.

87. (Canceled)

88. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-54, 59-64, and 67, wherein the insecticidal protein is a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) crystal protein.

89. (Previously presented) The method according to any of claims 47, 49, 51, 55 and 67, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) is derived from *B.t. tenebrionus*.

90. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 59-60, and 63-64, wherein the insecticidal protein is a *B.t.* P2 protein or a *B.t. entomocidus* protein.

91-92. (Cancelled)

93. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, and 55, wherein the coding sequence of step (a) comprises a sequence that encodes an insecticidal fragment of a *B.t.* insecticidal protein.

94. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, and 55, wherein the coding sequence(s) of step (a) encode(s) a full length *B.t.* insecticidal protein.

95. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59-64 and 67, wherein the insecticidal protein derived from *B.t.* comprises an insecticidal fragment of a *B.t.* insecticidal protein.

96. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59-64 and 67, wherein the insecticidal protein derived from *B.t.* comprises a full length *B.t.* insecticidal protein.

97. (Canceled)

98. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 59, 60, 63-64, and 67, wherein the insecticidal protein encoded by the structural gene comprises an amino acid sequence that is identical to the amino acid sequence of an insecticidal protein from *B.t.*, or an insecticidal fragment thereof.

99. (Cancelled)

100. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, comprising avoiding the introduction of sense codons that are rarely found in plant genomes into the resultant structural gene.

101. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, comprising avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of sense codons that contain a TA doublet.

102. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, comprising avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of sense codons that contain a CG doublet.

103. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 47 or 49, further comprising reducing the number of regions in the coding sequence(s) with greater than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence(s).

104. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51 or 55, further comprising reducing the number of regions in said portion with greater than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides by substituting sense codons for codons in the portion.

105. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 59, 60, 63-64, and 67, wherein the structural gene comprises a coding sequence that does not contain more than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides.

106. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 47 or 49, further comprising truncating the coding sequence to yield a truncated structural gene that encodes a truncated protein that retains insecticidal activity.

107. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, further comprising attaching a plant promoter to the structural gene.

108. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, further comprising including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes an amino-terminal chloroplast transit peptide.

109. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-64, and 67, further comprising attaching to the structural gene a 3' non-translated nucleotide sequence that comprises a plant polyadenylation signal.

110. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, and 55, wherein the making step comprises performing site directed mutagenesis on a coding sequence from *Bacillus thuringiensis* to make the structural gene.

111. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, and 55, wherein the making comprises *de novo* synthesis of a fully synthetic structural gene.

112. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a sequence derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)*, said sequence comprising: (i) a coding sequence for an insecticidal protein having an amino acid sequence, or (ii) an amino acid sequence of the insecticidal protein; and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence and that is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences, and devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

113. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) designing a nucleotide sequence that encodes an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)* and that contains a reduced number of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, compared to a wild type *B.t.* coding sequence from which the insecticidal protein was derived, wherein the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences is reduced compared to the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence by substituting codons while maintaining the encoded amino acids; and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises the nucleotide sequence, that encodes the insecticidal protein, and that is characterized by the reduced number of said polyadenylation signal sequences, compared to the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 113 wherein the insecticidal protein comprises a protein selected from the group consisting of: (a) *B.t.* insecticidal proteins; and (b) insecticidal fragments of (a).

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 113, wherein the wild-type *B.t.* coding sequence comprises ATTTA sequences, wherein the nucleotide sequence designed in step (a) contains a reduced number of the ATTTA sequences compared to the wild-type *B.t* coding sequence, wherein the number of the ATTTA sequences is reduced by substituting codons while maintaining the encoded amino acids, and wherein the structural gene made according to step (b) is characterized by the reduced number of ATTTA sequences compared to the wild-type *B.t.* coding sequence.

116. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 113-115, wherein the structural gene made according to the method is more highly expressed in a dicot plant cell than a structural gene that consists of the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence from which the insecticidal protein was derived.

117. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) designing a nucleotide sequence that encodes an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)* and that is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II; and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises the nucleotide sequence and that encodes the insecticidal protein, wherein the structural gene is devoid or substantially devoid of said polyadenylation signal sequences.

118. (Previously presented) The method of claim 117,

wherein step (a) further comprises designing the nucleotide sequence to be devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences, and

wherein the structural gene made according to step (b) is devoid or substantially devoid of the ATTTA sequences, and devoid or substantially devoid of the polyadenylation signal sequences.

119. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a coding sequence, derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)*, that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, and that encodes an insecticidal protein having an amino acid sequence;

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that:

(i) encodes the amino acid sequence of the insecticidal protein; and

(ii) contains fewer polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, compared to the corresponding coding sequence derived from *B.t.*

120. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes a protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a coding sequence that encodes a protein and that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that includes the codons substituted according to step (b) and is characterized by the reduced number of Table II polyadenylation signal sequences, and that encodes the protein.

121. (Previously presented) The method of claim 120, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) contains ATTTA sequences, and wherein step (b) further comprises reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences in the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence.

122. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a coding sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence and that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in a portion of the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in said portion, while maintaining the amino acid sequence;

(c) making a structural gene that comprises said portion with the substitute codons and the reduced number of polyadenylation signal sequences; and

(d) making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.

123. (Previously presented) The method of claim 122, wherein the starting coding sequence contains ATTTA sequences, and wherein step (b) further comprises

reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences in said portion, while maintaining the amino acid sequence.

124. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes a protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with coding sequences, from one or more structural genes that encode a protein and that contain polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in the coding sequences by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequences; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises the coding sequences with the codons substituted according to step (b) and characterized by the reduced number of polyadenylation signal sequences, wherein the structural gene comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the protein.

125. (Previously presented) The method of claim 124, wherein the starting coding sequences of step (a) contain ATTTA sequences, and wherein step (b) further comprises reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences in said coding sequences by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence.

126. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes a protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an amino acid sequence of a protein, wherein the amino acid sequence is derived from a coding sequence that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II and ATTTA sequences;

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence and that is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences, and devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II; and

(c) making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.

127. (Previously presented) The method of claim 119, wherein the coding sequence derived from *B.t.* contains ATTTA sequences, and wherein step (b) comprises making a structural gene that contains fewer of the ATTTA sequences compared to the corresponding coding sequence derived from *B.t.*

128. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes a protein, the method comprising: combining coding sequences to form a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*), wherein said coding sequences and the structural gene are devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

129. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 128, wherein said coding sequences and the structural gene are devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

130. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, further comprising attaching a plant promoter to the structural gene.

131. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, further comprising including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes an amino-terminal chloroplast transit peptide.

132. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, further comprising attaching to the structural gene a 3' non-translated nucleotide sequence that comprises a plant polyadenylation signal.

133. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112, 119-125, and 127, wherein the structural gene made according to the method is more highly expressed in a dicot plant cell than a structural gene that comprises the starting coding sequence(s) of step (a).

134. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains no ATTTA sequences.

135. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains no polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

136. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112, 119-125, and 127, wherein the starting coding sequence(s) of step (a) is (are) derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

137. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115 and 117-129, comprising avoiding the introduction of sense codons that are rarely found in plant genomes into the resultant structural gene.

138. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115 and 117-129, comprising avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of sense codons that contain a TA doublet.

139. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115 and 117-129, comprising avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of sense codons that contain a CG doublet.

140. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112, 119-125, and 127, further comprising reducing the number of regions in the coding sequence(s) with greater than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides by substituting sense codons for codons in the coding sequence(s).

141. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 112-115, and 117-129, wherein the structural gene comprises a coding sequence that does not contain more than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides.

142. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49, 51, 55, 59, 60, 63-64, 112-115, and 117-129, further comprising including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes a secretory signal sequence.

143. (Previously presented) The method of claim 115, wherein the structural gene is devoid or substantially devoid of the ATTTA sequences, or devoid or substantially devoid of the polyadenylation signal sequences.

144. (Previously presented) A method of making a DNA construct for expression of an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*), the method comprising combining a 5' nontranslated sequence, a structural gene, and a 3' nontranslated region to form a construct for expression of the insecticidal protein,

wherein the 5' nontranslated sequence contains a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter,

wherein the structural gene comprises a sequence that encodes the insecticidal protein derived from *B.t.* and is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, and

wherein the 3' nontranslated sequence comprises a polyadenylation signal.

145. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with a sequence derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)*, said sequence comprising: (i) a coding sequence for an insecticidal protein having an amino acid sequence, or (ii) an amino acid sequence of the insecticidal protein; and

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence and that is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II.

146. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes a protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an amino acid sequence of a protein, wherein the amino acid sequence is derived from a coding sequence that contains polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) making a structural gene that comprises a coding sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence and that is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II; and

(c) making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.

147. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 47, 49-51, 53-57, 59-68, 112-115, 117-121, 124-125, 127-129, 143, and 145-146, further comprising making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.

148. (Previously presented) In a method that involves making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) and that involves starting with a wild type *B.t.* coding sequence or with an amino acid sequence encoded thereby, the improvement which comprises reducing the number of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II when making the structural gene, compared to the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence, by substituting codons relative to the wild-type *B.t.* coding sequence while maintaining the amino acid sequence.

149. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148, the further improvement which comprises reducing the number of ATTTA sequences when making the structural gene, compared to the number of said ATTTA sequences in the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence, by substituting codons relative to the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence while maintaining the amino acid sequence.

150. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises reducing the number of occurrences of greater than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A + T) nucleotides, compared to the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence, by substituting codons relative to the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence while maintaining the amino acid sequence.

151. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148, the further improvement wherein the structural gene made according to the method is devoid or substantially devoid of said polyadenylation signal sequences.

152. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 149, the further improvement wherein the structural gene made according to the method is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

153. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148, the improvement wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains none of said polyadenylation signal sequences.

154. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 149, the improvement wherein the structural gene made according to the method contains no ATTTA sequences.

155. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement wherein the insecticidal protein is a *B.t.* crystal protein.

156. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement wherein the wild type *B.t.* coding sequence comprises a sequence that encodes an insecticidal fragment of a *B.t.* insecticidal protein.

157. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of codons that contain a TA doublet.

158. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises avoiding, in the resultant structural gene, the introduction of codons that contain a CG doublet.

159. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises attaching a plant promoter to the structural gene.

160. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes an amino-terminal chloroplast transit peptide.

161. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes a secretory signal sequence.

162. (Previously presented) In the method of claim 148 or 149, the further improvement which comprises attaching to the structural gene a 3' non-translated nucleotide sequence that comprises a plant polyadenylation signal.

163. (Previously presented) In the method according to any one of claims 148, 149, 151, and 152, the further improvement that comprises making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.

164. (Previously presented) A method of making a structural gene that encodes an insecticidal protein, the method comprising:

(a) starting with an insecticidal portion of a coding sequence, wherein the coding sequence is derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*B.t.*) and encodes an insecticidal protein and wherein the insecticidal portion contains ATTTA sequences and polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II;

(b) reducing the number of said ATTTA sequences and the number of said polyadenylation signal sequences in said insecticidal portion of the coding sequence by substituting sense codons for codons in said portion; and

(c) making a structural gene that comprises said insecticidal portion with the substitute codons and the reduced number of ATTTA and polyadenylation signal sequences, wherein the structural gene comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes an insecticidal protein.

165. (New) The method of claim 164, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, or is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

166. (New) The method of claim 164, wherein the structural gene of step (c) is devoid or substantially devoid of polyadenylation signal sequences listed in Table II, and is devoid or substantially devoid of ATTTA sequences.

167. (New) The method according to claim 164, wherein the structural gene made according to the method is more highly expressed in a dicot plant cell than a structural gene that comprises the starting coding sequence(s) of step (a).

168. (New) The method according to claim 164, wherein the starting coding sequence of step (a) is derived from a *B.t.* crystal protein gene.

169. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising reducing the number of regions in said portion with greater than five consecutive adenine and thymine (A+T) nucleotides by substituting sense codons for codons in the portion.

170. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising attaching a plant promoter to the structural gene.

171. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes an amino-terminal chloroplast transit peptide.

172. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising attaching to the structural gene a 3' non-translated nucleotide sequence that comprises a plant polyadenylation signal.

173. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising including in the structural gene a sequence that encodes a secretory signal sequence.

174. (New) The method according to claim 164, further comprising making a DNA construct that comprises the structural gene and at least one sequence selected from the group consisting of a plant promoter or a plant virus promoter.